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ARGENTINE. 20 Nov.—Conversations in London *re* Antarctic (see *Great Britain*).

27 Nov.—Anglo-Argentine trade talks were resumed in Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA. 16 Nov.—*Strikes*. Railwaymen in South Australia voted to end their strike: those in Victoria remained on strike.

20 Nov.—*Strikes*. Dockers in Sydney came out on strike.

22 Nov.—*Anglo-Egyptian Relations*. Mr Spender, Minister for External Affairs, told the House that Australia endorsed Mr Bevin's statement of 20 November on British policy in Egypt.

28 Nov.—Mr Spender, Minister for External Affairs, said in a statement to the House of Representatives that on his recent visit to Washington he had told President Truman that the Australian Government favoured the conclusion of firm security arrangements in the Pacific, linked politically with the North Atlantic and western European organizations.

Wool Conference. It was announced that the introduction of a system for the pre-emption of raw wool for U.S. defence purposes had been rejected by the Melbourne Wool Conference attended by delegates from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the U.K. and the U.S.A. which ended on 24 November.

Strikes. Dockers in Sydney returned to work.

29 Nov.—*Conscription*. Following a decision of the Federal Labour caucus to move in both Houses for an inquiry into national defence requirements, the presentation of the National Service Bill, providing for the call-up of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, was deferred.

AUSTRIA. 16 Nov.—Herr Helmer, Minister of the Interior, referring in Parliament to Soviet interference in the Government's control of police matters, said that the Mayor of Mautern had been released, but that the five police officials whom he had dismissed for disobeying orders were still at their posts. He also said that 235 Austrians had been arrested and handed over to the Soviet authorities between January and October 1950. Of these, 169 had been released after imprisonment, but there was no trace of the others. Similar cases had occurred earlier.

Dr Gruber, Foreign Minister, told a press conference that the Soviet Foreign Minister had assured him in their conversation in America that the Soviet Government would respect the Austrian control agreement. Replying to questions, he blamed the U.S.S.R. for the delay in completing the peace treaty.

26 Nov.—It was announced that the journalists' trade union, after removing Communist representatives from its council, had expelled the chief editors of all nine Communist daily newspapers because they had refused to sign a declaration of loyalty. Herr Ernst Fischer, the Communist leader, was also expelled on account of an article he had written giving the Communist version of the recent strikes.

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BELGIUM. 29 Nov.—*Foreign Affairs*. M. van Zeeland, Foreign Minister, said in a debate that he favoured the creation of a European army. The Government had accepted the Schuman Plan but agreed with the Opposition that repercussions on the Belgian economy should be examined.

CANADA. 19 Nov.—*Defence*. Mr Claxton, Defence Minister, announced in Vancouver various measures to increase the defence of the British Columbian coast.

CHILE. 20 Nov.—Conversations in London *re* Antarctic (*see Great Britain*).

22 Nov.—*Antarctic*. It was learned that Dr Larraín, Foreign Minister, had reaffirmed at Santiago Chile's right to build a third military base in Antarctica which he declared was not inconsistent with the agreement recently concluded with Britain and Argentina.

CHINA. 17 Nov.—*Tibet*. The New China News Agency reported that the Peking Government had sent a Note to India in reply to India's second Note on Tibet. The Chinese Note declared that despite India's recognition of China's sovereignty over Tibet expressed in her Note of 26 October, she had sought to restrain the Chinese Government from exercising that sovereignty in liberating the Tibetan people.

22 Nov.—A message from Mr Bevin, British Foreign Minister, reaffirming U.N. aims in Korea as stated in U.N. resolutions, was delivered at the Peking Foreign Office.

23 Nov.—*Indo-China*. Peking radio reported a Foreign Ministry announcement alleging that French forces had violated the Chinese-Viet Nam frontier several times during 1950.

Six senior Nationalist officials, including two generals, were executed at Taipeh, Formosa, for Communist underground activity.

27 Nov.—Chinese Nationalists claimed that guerrillas from the mainland had raided the Communist-held island of Yuhwan, 210 miles south of Shanghai and four miles from the coast.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE. 28 Nov.—*Colombo Plan*. The report of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee (*see p. 630*) on the Colombo Plan for economic development in South and South-east Asia was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 6080). It contained six-year development programmes for India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, and North Borneo (including Brunei and Sarawak) at a total cost of £1,868 m. External finance to the extent of £1,084 m. would be required. The programme when completed would put 13 m. more acres under cultivation, and would increase food grain production by 10 per cent and electric generating capacity by 17 per cent.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

27 Nov.—A conference opened in Wellington, New Zealand.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 17 Nov.—At a meeting of the General Affairs Committee, M. Guy Mollet, French Socialist leader, resigned his position as the Committee's *rapporteur* on the ground that the policy of unanimity which he supported no longer claimed a substantial majority. Miss Marga Klompe, Netherlands, was appointed *rapporteur* in his place.

18 Nov.—The Consultative Assembly resumed at Strasbourg its session interrupted in August.

19 Nov.—*Revision of the Statute.* In a discussion in the General Affairs Committee of the revision of the Statute, a vote was taken on a clause asking members whether they would agree to the immediate federation of those countries ready to join in a federal pact. The clause was rejected having failed on a vote of 11 for, 10 against, and 4 abstentions, to obtain a two-thirds majority.

20 Nov.—The General Affairs Committee adopted a draft recommendation for submission to the Assembly. This stated that, since the institution of a European political authority could only be forwarded by the development within the Council's framework of specialized authorities such as the Schuman plan: (1) any countries so desiring should be kept informed during negotiations of a convention; (2) the new authority should remain accessible to all member States; (3) the authority should submit reports regularly to the Assembly and Committee of Ministers; and (4) where possible the authority should include an organ of parliamentary control recruited from Assembly representatives.

21 Nov.—*Schuman Plan.* M. Reynaud (French Radical) as Chairman of the Assembly's Economic Committee, gave a detailed report to the Assembly on the Schuman Plan. Referring to British objections to the plan, he said that the high authority envisaged would not be a committee of experts with absolute power which could close pits and throw workers out of employment; it would be controlled by the special assembly and the other institutions provided in the plan. The authority's role would be to prevent violent fluctuations in prices and to protect the workers. Mr Dalton, speaking for the British Government, said that as soon as the plan had been approved by the six Governments concerned and the high authority or some other body set up, the British Government would be ready to see how far they could co-operate in the new institution: they could not, however, accept the idea of a supranational authority.

Revision of the Statute. The General Affairs Committee adopted the following proposals for submission to the Assembly: (1) that the committee of experts appointed to consider revision of the Statute should include representatives of the Assembly; (2) deletion of the Statute clause forbidding the discussion of defence; (3) substitution in certain cases, including all recommendations to Governments, of a two-thirds majority vote for the unanimity rule in the Committee of Ministers; (4) modification of the secrecy rule to allow a Minister to explain his attitude; (5) the election of Assembly representatives by their own national Parliaments instead of choice by Governments.

The General Affairs Committee also recommended the inclusion of joint defence among the specialized authorities and the establishment of closer links between the Council of Europe and both the O.E.E.C. and the Brussels Treaty organization.

22 Nov.—*European Army*. The political committee of the Consultative Assembly resolved by 18 votes to 1 to recommend the formation of a European army, including Germans, within the Atlantic defence system.

23 Nov.—*Establishment of Specialized Agencies and Revision of Statute*. The Assembly adopted by 82 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions, the General Affairs Committee's recommendation that: 'Every effort be made to ensure that existing proposals are brought to a successful conclusion, such as the High Authority for coal and steel, and to encourage the establishment of other authorities for cultural, social, and economic matters, and for joint defence. An amendment by Mr Callaghan (U.K. Labour), seeking to exclude joint defence, was defeated by 72 votes to 34, with 3 abstentions. Another amendment moved by M. André Philip (French Socialist), proposing the creation of a political authority competent to deal with security and foreign affairs by the appointment of two Ministers responsible to a European Parliamentary Assembly was rejected by 57 to 39, with 12 abstentions. The recommendations of the General Affairs Committee on the revision of the Statute were passed by 73 to 7 (British Labour) with 16 abstentions. The British Labour delegates opposed, partly on account of the inclusion of defence, and partly because of the suppression of the unanimity rule in the Committee of Ministers.

24 Nov.—*European Army*. The debate on a European army opened in the Consultative Assembly with a statement by M. Schuman, French Foreign Minister, on the French Government's proposals. He said the question was not one of defending allied interests in Germany against external attacks, but of ensuring the defence of German territory and of the German population. A defence organization on a European basis was the only solution to the German problem because it meant the abolition of national armies and armaments; Europe as a whole would be armed, not individual States. Also, unlike the Atlantic Pact which had a temporary aim, the European army was a permanent solution. M. Schuman emphasized that no discrimination would be made between participating countries. Mr Duncan Sandys (British Conservative) then moved the General Affairs Committee's resolution calling for German participation in western defence within the framework of a united European force. Herr Ollenhauer, speaking for German Socialists, said they would not take part in the debate because the Council of Europe was not competent to discuss defence matters, European defence must be organized on a collective basis, and the Federal Republic had no influence on western defence decisions and would not be able to exercise democratic control over its own contingents in a European army. Herr von Brentano (German Christian Democrat) said his party strongly supported the creation of a European army but German participation could only be on a basis of equality. M. Mollet (French

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (*continued*)

Socialist) warned German Socialists that their opposition to a European army would lead to the revival of a German national force. The motion was finally carried by 83 votes to 7 (German Socialists) with 19 abstentions, including British Socialists and most Norwegian and Swedish members. The Assembly's session was then closed.

25 Nov.—M. Spaak, President of the Consultative Assembly, told a press conference at Strasbourg that a proposal of Mr Mackay (British Socialist) on the gradual extension of the Assembly's powers was to be examined by a committee of seven.

It was announced that the standing committee had decided to invite all the British Commonwealth countries to send observers to the Assembly's next session which would be held in two parts, the first in March, and the second in the autumn.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 19 Nov.—Three Slovak Bishops—Mgr Vojtassak, Bishop of Spis, Mgr Dojdič, Bishop of Prerov, and Mgr Buzalka, Bishop of Trnava—were reported to have been arrested.

DENMARK. 28 Nov.—Royal State visit to France (*see France*).

EGYPT. 16 Nov.—*Britain*. It was stated in the King's speech, read by Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister, at the opening of Parliament, that future Anglo-Egyptian relations should be founded on immediate and complete British evacuation and the unification of the Nile valley under the Egyptian crown. Measures would be taken to terminate the 1936 treaty, which was no longer valid and was incompatible with the U.N. Charter, and to abrogate the agreements of 16 January and 10 July 1899.

In student demonstrations pressing for the termination of the 1936 treaty, thirty policemen and eight others were said to have been injured.

17 Nov.—Trade agreement with Poland (*see Poland*).

It was learned that the Minister of the Interior had forbidden all demonstrations as from 18 November.

20 Nov.—Mr Bevin's statement on Anglo-Egyptian relations (*see Great Britain*).

22 Nov.—Suspension of export of British tanks (*see Great Britain*).

Several thousand students demonstrated in Cairo against Mr Bevin's statement of 20 November on Anglo-Egyptian relations.

28 Nov.—Twenty-five police and thirty students were injured in Cairo when police clashed with anti-British student demonstrators.

29 Nov.—Anglo-Egyptian financial talks (*see Great Britain*).

ERITREA. 20 Nov. U.N. Political Committee debate (*see U.N. General Assembly, Political Committee*).

FINLAND. 25 Nov.—Trade agreement with Hungary (*see Hungary*).

FRANCE. 17 Nov.—*Indo-China*. The Committee of National Defence met to discuss the two reports by M. Letourneau, Minister for the

Associated States, and Gen. Juin on their recent visit to Indo-China. Gen. Juin was also present. The reports both agreed that no blame attached to either M. Pignon, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, or to Gen. Carpentier, C.-in-C. in the Far East, for the present French difficulties in Indo-China.

18 Nov.—*Indo-China*. After a meeting of the Council of Ministers a communiqué was issued announcing that M. Letourneau, Minister for the Associated States, had been given sole responsibility for the direction of French policy in Indo-China, with control of all resources required for its execution. The communiqué also stated that the Prime Minister had informed the Government of the progress of reinforcement measures and that the Council of Ministers had approved the instructions given for the defence of Tong-king.

22 Nov.—*Indo-China*. In a debate in the National Assembly, M. Letourneau, Minister for the Associated States, emphasized the Viet-Minh advantage in having an open frontier at their rear, and said they could increasingly rely on foreign aid.

23 Nov.—*Indo-China*. The French National Assembly approved, by 337 votes to 187, the Government's policy on Indo-China. M. Pleven, Prime Minister, stated that this had three main aims: (1) to make the French forces strong enough to resist attack; (2) to prepare plans with the U.S.A. and Britain against a possible Chinese invasion; and (3) to convince the Viet Namee that France accepted their independence without reservation. M. Pleven stated that the U.S.A. had already agreed to give high priority to military aid for Indo-China.

Chinese allegations of French frontier violations (*see China*).

27 Nov.—*Indo-China. Pau Economic Conference*. The conference between delegates from France, Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos, ended after five months' negotiations. Agreement was reached on the transfer to inter-Governmental boards of former French powers in currency and customs matters, and on the resumption by national Governments of responsibility for foreign trade. M. Letourneau declared that henceforth France would not collect or administer one centime of the three States' revenues.

28 Nov.—The King and Queen of Denmark arrived in Paris on a four-day State visit.

Government Crisis. M. Pleven tendered his Government's resignation to the President, following a vote in the Assembly of 235 to 203, with 37 blanks, in favour of a Communist motion demanding the impeachment of M. Moch, Defence Minister, in connection with the leakage of Gen. Revers' report on Indo-China. The President refused to accept the resignation and suggested that a question of confidence should be put to the Assembly.

29 Nov.—*Government Crisis*. The Cabinet decided to put the question of confidence on the Order of the Day. M. Pleven asked in the Assembly that the vote should be treated as a fresh vote of confidence in the Government and its programme.

GERMANY. 16 Nov.—*Berlin. Police*. A statement issued by the three

GERMANY (*continued*)

western Commandants authorized the re-equipment of the west Berlin police with rifles, sub-machine guns and light machine guns.

Council of Europe. The Federal Parliament in Bonn approved a resolution expressing confidence in the work of the Council of Europe and welcoming its latest recommendations as contributing towards European federation.

17 Nov.—*Berlin. Dr Niemöller.* A special conference of Evangelical Church leaders was held in the British Sector to consider the situation created by the recent utterances against German rearmament of Dr Niemöller, Church President of Hesse and head of the Evangelical Church's foreign relations department.

18 Nov.—*Berlin. Dr Niemöller.* The Evangelical Church Conference ended, and a resolution summing up its conclusions was published. This stressed the Evangelical Church's desire for peace and its determination to preserve its own unity. It stated that community of faith did not include unity of political judgment and there could therefore be different views on German rearmament, but the Council called on all bearing responsibility not to decide this question against the will of the people. Church office bearers were requested to exercise the utmost restraint in their political utterances.

19 Nov.—*West Germany. Police.* It was learned that Herr Grasser had been appointed to supervise the organization of the new Federal Republic security police.

20 Nov.—*West Germany. Land Elections.* The results of the *Land* elections in Hesse and Württemberg-Baden were announced. These showed in Hesse a gain for the Social Democrats of 9 seats, and a loss of 16 seats for the Christian Democrats, and in Württemberg-Baden a Social-Democrat gain of 3 seats and a Christian Democrat loss of 8. The Communists, who previously had 10 seats in Württemberg-Baden, would no longer be represented in either *Landtag*.

The text of a letter from the U.S. High Commissioner to the Chief of the Soviet Control Commission was published. It rejected the Soviet allegations (see p. 721) that an American aircraft had endangered the safety of a Soviet aircraft and stated that the American plane had never been within 500 feet of the Soviet. It added that the Soviet pilot, flying without clearance from, and unidentified by, the Frankfurt air traffic centre, had endangered many lives on the ground and in other aircraft. The letter pointed out that permission for Soviet flights over the American Zone would have to be reconsidered unless air security regulations were satisfied.

21 Nov.—*East Germany.* It was announced that five men had been sentenced to death by a Soviet military tribunal for espionage, allegedly on behalf of the U.S.A. Two women were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and one man to twenty-five years.

West Germany. Police. It was announced that the new security police would be armed with pistols, rifles, automatic pistols and, if possible, light machine-guns.

23 Nov.—*West Germany.* The U.K. High Commissioner announced

that a new review would be made early in 1951 of the sentences on German prisoners in British hands.

It was announced that the American C.-in-C. had agreed to the release of fourteen prisoners serving life sentences and long terms of imprisonment for crimes committed in concentration camps.

24 Nov.—West Germany. The U.S. High Commissioner announced his approval of the extradition to France of Wilhelm Berger, a former Hitler Youth leader, charged with three murders in Alsace in 1944.

West Germany. Mr McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner, told students at Kiel, that Germany must choose between the old idea of a national State in Europe and the new idea of European internationalism. Peace, freedom, and progress were dependent on the recognition by Germany that a challenge to one country was a challenge to all.

Dr Adenauer told foreign correspondents at Bonn that he had asked the three western Powers to agree to the replacement of the Occupation Statute by a security agreement and to allow a neutral commission to examine Germany's ability to pay for her defence contribution without cutting into essential social services. He stated that if these conditions were fulfilled he would be able to convince the German people that they were 'free', and they would then want to defend their freedom and contribute to European defence.

Berlin. Herr Kaiser, Federal Minister for All-German Affairs, declared in Berlin that Germany would not relinquish her claims to the territories east of the Oder-Neisse frontier.

25 Nov.—West Germany. Trade agreement with Hungary (see Hungary).

26 Nov.—Mr McCloy, speaking at Bremen on the need for a German contribution to western defence, emphasized the defensive character of the proposed force.

Berlin.—The Berlin committee of the Communist National Front published a letter addressed to the allied authorities and the German administrations in Berlin, proposing that 'free democratic elections' should be held in March in the whole of Berlin.

About fifty persons were arrested in west Berlin for distributing illegal Communist leaflets calling for a boycott of the municipal elections to be held on 3 December.

27 Nov.—West Germany. It was learned that the Allied High Commission had authorized for western defence purposes the production in the last quarter of 1950 of 300,000 tons of steel in excess of the quota.

The U.S. authorities informed the Czechoslovak Military Mission in Berlin of restrictions to be imposed on Czech aircraft flights over the U.S. Zone on account of unauthorized Czech flights.

West Germany. Land Election. The results of the *Land* election in Bavaria were announced as follows: Christian Social Union 64 seats (in 1946 in a smaller *Landtag* 100); Social Democrats 63 (54); Bavarian Party 39; Refugee Group 26; Free Democrats 12 (10).

28 Nov.—East Germany. Poland Frontier Agreement. Poland and East Germany ratified an agreement proclaiming the Oder-Neisse line the permanent border between the two countries.

GERMANY (*continued*)

29 Nov.—*West Germany*. Dr Niemöller. Following a strong speech opposing German rearmament by Dr Niemöller in the Hesse *Land* Synod on 28 November, a committee appointed by the Synod to examine the question of Dr Niemöller's utterances which had aroused much opposition, approved in a resolution Dr Niemöller's attitude, but added that questions such as German rearmament were open to differing views and all members of the Synod were therefore urged to moderate their statements on political problems.

GIBRALTAR. 23 Nov.—The new Legislative Council was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh.

GREAT BRITAIN. 16 Nov.—*Korea*. Mr Shinwell, Defence Minister, in a statement to the Commons, gave the total British casualties in Korea to date as about fifty-one killed, 158 wounded, and five missing. The latest estimate of Chinese troops in Korea was between 60,000 and 70,000.

European Payments Union. Moving the second reading of the European Payments Union (Financial Provisions) Bill in the House, Mr Edwards, Economic Secretary, Treasury, said that an undertaking had been given that any Union member holding sterling balances on 1 July at the inception of the Union which found itself in deficit with the Union on current account, would be able to draw freely on those balances to the extent of its deficit. Arrangements had already been made with France and Italy. Britain now had a credit with the Union of some £50 m.

19 Nov.—Hungarian Communist allegations against British Labour Party (*see Hungary*).

20 Nov.—*Egypt*. Mr Bevin, Foreign Minister, in a statement in the House on Anglo-Egyptian relations, said that the Government had no intention of taking steps or agreeing to measures which would leave the Middle East defenceless or would prejudice the safety of free and friendly countries in that area or elsewhere. They would abide by the Treaty of 1936 until it was changed by mutual consent. As regards the Sudan, the Government's attitude remained the same. The Sudanese would in due course decide their own future.

Tibet. In a debate on Chinese aggression in Tibet, Mr Ernest Davies, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, said that the Government deplored the action of the Peking Government. The question of what action should be taken in respect of the United Nations was being urgently considered by the Government in consultation with Commonwealth members concerned.

Antarctic. Mr Bevin completed conversations with the Argentine and Chilean Ambassadors regarding means of avoiding incidents in the Antarctic. Further statements were exchanged covering 1950–51.

21 Nov.—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard arrived in London on a State visit.

22 Nov.—*Egypt*. Following a debate in the Commons on an Opposi-

tion motion regarding the shipment of Centurion tanks to Egypt while the Anglo-Egyptian treaty was being challenged by the Egyptian Government, Mr Davies gave the House an assurance that no further shipment would be allowed until Mr Bevin had reported to the House on his forthcoming talks with the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Korea. Mr Bevin's message to Peking Government (see *China*).

27 Nov.—Rejection of Anglo-Persian Oil Pact (see *Persia*).

Resumption of Anglo-Argentine trade talks (see *Argentina*).

28 Nov.—*Colombo Plan* (see *Commonwealth Conference*). Mr Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presenting the report on the Colombo Plan to Parliament, said the Government would support the plan to the fullest extent that resources would allow. He estimated that the British contribution over the six years would amount to over £300 m., of which £246 m. would come from the sterling balances held by India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and the rest would represent investment in the Colonies, for part of which provision had already been made in the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill. A contribution of £2.8 m. would be made to the technical co-operation scheme.

29 Nov.—*Foreign Affairs.* Opening a debate in the Commons, Mr Bevin reaffirmed that the British and U.S. Governments' aims in Korea were peace, unification under a democratic government, and rehabilitation, and he emphasized that Gen. MacArthur's objectives were those of the United Nations. Expressing his concern over Chinese Communist aggression in Korea, he said that if the Chinese showed any willingness to settle the problem peacefully, he was satisfied that a solution could be found on political lines after the military situation had been stabilized. Referring to the Soviet proposal for a four-Power meeting, he rejected the Prague proposals as a basis for discussion and said the talks could not be limited to Germany. He announced that a three-Power meeting with France and the U.S.A. would take place in Paris the following week to consider detailed replies to the Soviet Government's Note and to examine the possibilities of fruitful discussion with Russia. With regard to western defence, the Government had, in agreement with the U.S. Government, supported at New York the formation of an integrated Atlantic force, including German units, under a supreme commander. In their view the French conception of a European army with the inclusion of German units was not big enough and its formation would delay the building up of western defences. Nevertheless, the Government would not stand in the way of the creation of a European army. Mr Eden, for the Opposition, said a clear decision was needed at once on Korea, and he suggested that the Government should be represented at Lake Success at the highest level. The Opposition's view was that the United Nations should fortify and try to hold the narrow waist of land across the centre of Korea. The Opposition also thought that a constructive reply should be sent to the Soviet Note proposing a joint agenda covering major issues in dispute. Mr Eden supported the idea of a European army and suggested that it could function within the Atlantic organization under a supreme commander.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

Egypt. Financial talks began between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Egyptian Foreign and Finance Ministers.

GREECE. 16 Nov.—*Korea.* A contingent of volunteers left Greece for Korea.

24 Nov.—A second group of four soldiers and three civilians was repatriated to Greece from Yugoslavia.

25 Nov.—The first group of twenty-one abducted children was repatriated from Yugoslavia.

27 Nov.—Reopening of railway communications with Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

28 Nov.—*Yugoslavia.* Mr Venizelos, Prime Minister, announced an agreement between Greece and Yugoslavia to restore full diplomatic relations.

HUNGARY. 19 Nov.—The Communist paper *Szabad Nep* published as a reply to the statement by Mr Morgan Philips, Secretary of the British Labour Party (see p. 722), excerpts of diplomatic reports sent in 1936 by the Hungarian Minister in London to his Government. It was claimed that this correspondence, which was stated to be on the files of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, was evidence of the close co-operation which existed between the British Labour Party and the regime of Admiral Horthy.

25 Nov.—*Finland.* It was announced that a barter trade agreement with Finland had been signed.

West Germany. A trade agreement with west Germany was also announced.

INDIA. 16 Nov.—*Communism.* The Madras Government lifted the ban on the Communist Party and thirty-five allied organizations.

20 Nov.—*Tibet.* Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, said, in answer to a question in Parliament, that the Government adhered to the McMahon line which fixed the Indian-Tibetan boundary under the Simla convention of 1914, and they would not allow anyone to cross it.

27 Nov.—*Nepal.* The Defence and Foreign Ministers of Nepal arrived in Delhi for negotiations with the Indian Government.

Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, said in Parliament that India had no desire to interfere with the independent status of Nepal though she had for long been interested in the desirability of reforms there.

28 Nov.—*Pakistan.* A correspondence dating from January between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan was published in Delhi and Karachi. It ranged over the whole field of Indo-Pakistani relations and revealed a wide divergence of views.

INDO-CHINA. 17 Nov.—Meeting of French Committee of National Defence (*see France*).

It was learned that six naval launches had arrived in Saigon from the U.S.A. under the military aid programme.

18 Nov.—Granting of wider powers for M. Letourneau (*see France*).

19 Nov.—Three U.S. Privateer aircraft, the first of ten, arrived in Saigon from the U.S.A. It was learned that French infantry reinforcements had arrived in Tongking.

E.C.A. Mr Foster, E.C.A. administrator, arrived in Saigon with Mr Griffin, head of the Marshall Plan Far Eastern Department.

It was learned that French forces had abandoned Chu, near Phulang Thong, east of Hanoi.

20 Nov.—It was learned that large scale mopping-up operations were being carried out in Cochin-China. Sharp fighting took place in the Tongking delta.

21 Nov.—Mopping-up continued in Cochin-China with fierce fighting near Thudaumon.

22 Nov.—Speech by M. Letourneau in National Assembly (*see France*).

23 Nov.—Assembly approval of French Government policy (*see France*).

Chinese allegation of French frontier violations (*see China*).

24 Nov.—It was reported that the authorities in Saigon had rejected as untrue Chinese allegations of French frontier violations.

U.S. aid programme (*see United States*).

26 Nov.—The frontier post of Tanmai, eighteen miles west of Mon-kay, was retaken by the French. It was learned that a French offensive was in progress in the region of Thaibinh, north of the Red River. Police operations in Hanoi had resulted in the arrest of four officials of the Viet Minh propaganda service and the seizure of documents, wireless apparatus, and several thousand copies of the clandestine Viet Minh bulletin.

27 Nov.—Pau Economic Conference (*see France*).

28 Nov.—It was reported that the French garrison of Chuc Phai San had withdrawn eastwards to Ha Coi following the destruction of the outpost by Viet-Minh forces.

INDONESIA. 19 Nov.—A search for illegal arms was made by troops and police. It was reported that several arrests were made.

29 Nov.—Dutch-Indonesian conference (*see Netherlands*).

ITALY. 16 Nov.—Two bombs were exploded in Rome, one outside the headquarters of the Republican Party and the other near those of the P.S.U. (*Partita Socialista Unitario*). Both offices were wrecked but there were no casualties.

Police were called out in Naples to disperse a demonstration by M.S.I. youths against the recent banning of a party congress at Bari.

17 Nov.—Yugoslavia. The E.C.A. mission to Italy announced that under the U.S. 'stop-gap aid' to Yugoslavia programme, shipments of flour valued at \$11.5 m. would be sent to Yugoslavia from Italy and Germany. Extra allotments of Marshall Plan funds would be granted to Italy and Germany to enable them to replace the wheat used for these shipments.

ITALY (*continued*)

Thirty persons were detained by the police in connection with the bomb outrages of 16 November. It was learned that the M.S.I. had issued a statement condemning the outrages and denying responsibility for them.

21 Nov.—The Council of Ministers approved a draft Bill containing measures for the repression of neo-Fascist activities.

JAPAN. 24 Nov.—Publication of U.S. and Soviet documents *re* peace treaty (*see United States*).

28 Nov.—*Trade.* An arrangement was signed in Tokyo for the conduct of trade during 1950-51 between Japan and Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, South Africa, the U.K. and British colonies, excluding Hong Kong.

KOREA. 16 Nov.—In the north-east, troops of the U.S. 7th Division advanced five miles to the 41st parallel. In central North Korea, U.S. Marines advanced three miles on the west side of the Changjin reservoir against serious resistance, and on the coast, heavy fighting resulted in a South Korean loss of half a mile. In the north-west, British forces advanced three miles beyond Pakchon to the junction of the Taeryong and Kyejichon rivers, and South Korean forces repelled attacks near Tokchon. The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division advanced half a mile beyond Yongbyon against moderate resistance. Namsi, Chongju, and Sakchu were raided by U.N. bombers. It was reported that the Allies had opened Hungnam on the east coast as a supply port.

Total U.S. casualties were reported as 28,881—4,798 dead, 19,740 wounded and 4,343 missing.

17 Nov.—*Cabinet Resignations.* It was announced that in response to the National Assembly's demand for the whole Cabinet's resignation, Mr Koo-yung-sook, Public Health, and Mr Lee Yoon-yung, Social Affairs, had resigned their posts.

Mr Chough Pyong, Home Minister, answering sweeping allegations at a press conference of brutal police treatment of suspected Communist sympathisers, said such allegations were unjust and that though isolated instances might have occurred, such practices would not be tolerated. Of nearly 56,000 persons arrested up to 14 November on suspicion of Communist sympathies, 12,377 had been turned over to the civil courts, 1,206 to military courts, and 612 to the U.N. authorities, and 42,191 had been released. More than 25,000 had still to be investigated.

Limited advances were made by U.N. forces in north-east Korea, and in the north-west, British Commonwealth and South Korean troops advanced over six miles beyond Pakchon. Behind the lines U.S. troops claimed to have killed over 500 guerrillas.

18 Nov.—U.N. troops advanced along the whole front without serious opposition except around Tokchon which South Korean forces reoccupied after some fighting. They then captured Wolbong mountain commanding the Tokchon-Kunu road and advanced two or three miles to the north. In the north-east, U.S. troops captured Kapsan and

advanced to within about thirteen miles from the Manchurian border.

19 Nov.—In the extreme north-east, South Koreans advanced six miles to reach Myongchon railway junction, forty-one miles south-west of Chongchin. It was estimated at Gen. MacArthur's H.Q. that the northern defence line was manned by 100,000 troops including 28,000 Chinese. Guerrilla activity in South Korea was reported to be steadily increasing. A heavy raid by U.S. light bombers was made on Musan in the extreme north-east.

20 Nov.—In the north-east, U.S. troops advanced to within two miles of the Manchurian border town of Hyesanjin against only light opposition. In the north-west, a stiffening of Communist opposition was encountered north of the Chongchon bridgehead, and intelligence officers reported the moving of enemy reinforcements towards this front through Huichon from the central area. In the south, U.S. troops were driving through Hoechang, forty miles east of Pyongyang where large guerrilla forces were reported.

It was learned that the commander of the Phillipines battalion had asked his Government to withdraw it from Korea: he had stated that, in violation of a pledge given by the High Command, it was not being employed as a unit and the men could not stand the severe cold.

Spokesmen at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said that interrogated Chinese prisoners had denied that they were volunteers and said that they knew of no Chinese who had volunteered.

It was learned that infantry groups from Siam and Turkey had arrived in Korea.

21 Nov.—U.S. troops entered Hyesanjin on the Yalu River.

In the north-west, opposition was encountered by the South Koreans seven miles north of Pakchon and by U.S. Marines in the Chongjin area. Anti-guerrilla operations continued behind the allied front.

22 Nov.—The South Korean Home Minister issued a public order instructing police that brutalities against suspected persons must cease immediately. Severe measures would be taken against offenders.

23 Nov.—Limited U.N. advances were made on all fronts in the face of enemy withdrawals.

The Korean Assembly approved the appointment as Prime Minister of Dr John Chang, Korean Ambassador to the U.S.A.

24 Nov.—Gen. MacArthur announced in a communiqué the launching of a large-scale U.N. offensive in the north-west, designed to 'end the war, restore peace and unity to Korea, enable the prompt withdrawal of U.N. military forces, and permit the complete assumption by the Korean people and nation of full sovereignty and international equality for which the war was fought'.

In the offensive in the north-west, U.N. forces, with massive artillery and air support, advanced along the whole sixty-mile front against little opposition. Chongju was captured by troops of the U.S. 24th Division.

25 Nov.—South Korean forces captured the port of Chongjin on the north-east coast.

26 Nov.—North Korean and Chinese Communist counter-attacks were reported on the north-west front, which resulted in the recapture of

KOREA (*continued*)

Tokchon and some allied withdrawals. The South Korean 2nd Corps was driven back twelve miles. In the north-east, the capture of Posang by U.S. troops was reported, and also of Yudam on the west of the Changjin reservoir.

The U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea arrived in Seoul.

27 Nov.—Heavy pressure was maintained by the Communists on the north-west front and U.N. withdrawals took place all along the line. Chongju was abandoned by U.S. troops and the Communists recaptured Yongwon, eleven miles north-east of Tokchon. The South Korean 2nd Corps was reported to be in a state of disintegration causing a serious threat to the Allied right flank. The fiercest fighting was reported in the Unsan and Taechon sectors and opposite the South Korean 2nd Corps to the east. Chinese Communist forces were identified as elements of the 39th and 40th Armies and were estimated to number some 100,000 men. Strong enemy resistance was also encountered on the north-east front, forcing withdrawals of South Korean troops and U.S. Marines.

28 Nov.—Gen. MacArthur's communiqué to the United Nations re Chinese Communist aggression (*see U.N. Security Council*).

Chinese Communist troops continued to advance through a breach in the U.N. lines south of Tokchon and were reported to have reached Pukchang, about fifty miles north of Pyongyang, after capturing Maengsan. U.N. withdrawals were reported on all sectors. In the north east, Chinese Communist forces were advancing through Kanggye and engaging U.S. Marines on the west of the Changjin reservoir.

29 Nov.—The Communist advance in the north-west continued, and their forces were reported to have captured Wonhi and to be approaching Kunu, Samso, and Sinchang, thirty-seven miles from Pyongyang. Communist attacks in force were also reported in the north-east. The use of tanks by the Chinese was reported for the first time.

LIBYA. 25 Nov.—The Libyan National Assembly at its inaugural meeting, proclaimed its desire to have the Emir Seyed el Idris el Sennussi of Cyrenaica as King of all Libya.

MALAYA. 17 Nov.—The President of the Malayan Chinese Association, Dato Tan Cheng-lock, in a speech to the Kuala Pila branch of the Association, urged the Chinese to co-operate more fully with the Government against the bandits.

18 Nov.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General in South-east Asia, returned to Singapore from London.

21 Nov.—Mr Sutton, officer administering the Government, announced in the Federal Legislative Council several new measures to make the prosecution of the anti-Communist war more effective. The War Council was to be strengthened by the inclusion of four new members: Dato Onn Bin Jaafar, President of the United Malays National Organization, Mr Leong Yew Koh, a federal councillor, Tunku Yaacob, Keeper of the Rulers' Seal, and Mr G. D. Treble,

Chairman of the Pahang Planters' Association. Other measures included the broadening of the war executive committees of the States and Settlements Governments and the enactment of regulations to empower the Government to direct and conscribe man-power.

Malays killed four Chinese and destroyed several shops in a Kedah village in retaliation for the murder by bandits of a Malay policeman.

22 Nov.—Three persons were killed by bandits in Johore. Security forces killed the bandit leader, Mansor Bin Abu.

23 Nov.—*Rice Conference.* A meeting of an international consultative committee on rice ended after deciding that the world rice position was not serious.

A Chinese mining engineer was murdered by bandits in Perak.

24 Nov.—Five policemen were murdered by bandits in Negri Sembilan. An English child of four, a Malay policeman, and an Indian cook were killed by Chinese bandits in Selangor. The streets of Kampar, Perak, were found littered with anti-bandit leaflets.

27 Nov.—Armed Communist bandits raided four evening schools in Singapore and robbed the inmates of their identity cards. It was learned that in the previous two days eight persons had been killed by bandits: thirteen clashes had occurred between bandits and security forces.

28 Nov.—A statement was issued by the District Planters' Association urging upon the Government greater ruthlessness and a change in security tactics in combating the bandits.

29 Nov.—Three coaches were wrecked and one death caused in a bandit attack on a mail train between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

NEPAL. 19 Nov.—A report from Raxaul on the Indian-Nepal border stated that the Congress Government set up by the insurgents had ended, following a decision to cease resistance to Nepal State troops. Insurgent troops were said to be evacuating the central sector.

20 Nov.—Nepalese Government forces reoccupied Birganj.

27 Nov.—Nepalese-Indian negotiations (*see India*).

NETHERLANDS. 21 Nov.—State visit to England of the Queen and Prince Bernhard (*see Great Britain*).

24 Nov.—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard arrived back in Holland by air.

29 Nov.—*Indonesia.* A three-day Netherlands-Indonesian ministerial conference ended in The Hague after agreement had been reached on questions concerning trade and finance, legal matters, and the Dutch military mission in Indonesia.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 17 Nov.—A series of meetings of the Deputies began in London: German participation in western defence was among questions to be discussed.

29 Nov.—A meeting of the Military Production and Supply Board ended in Rome.

NORWAY. 24 Nov.—Mr Lange, Foreign Minister, said in Oslo that

NORWAY (*continued*)

Norway could not in the meantime accept the idea of a western European Federation.

PAKISTAN. 28 Nov.—*Colombo Plan* (*see Commonwealth Conference*). A resolution accompanying the Government's presentation to the Assembly of the Colombo plan stated that the basic idea underlying Pakistan's programme was that Pakistan must continue to be an essentially agricultural country but with a more diversified national economy. Mahmud Hussain, acting Finance Minister, stated in a broadcast, that Pakistan would not ask for external finance for internal expenditure and therefore the required Rs 1,400 m. would have to be found from national resources.

PERSIA. 27 Nov.—*Rejection of Anglo-Persian Oil Pact*. It was announced that a Parliamentary Commission had rejected the supplemental oil agreement, signed in 1949 by the Persian Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company but subject to ratification by the Majlis.

PHILLIPINES. 17 Nov.—*E.C.A.* Agreement with the U.S.A. to implement Bell Report (*see United States*).

20 Nov.—Withdrawal of contingent in Korea (*see Korea*).

25 Nov.—About 200 Communist rebels (Hukbalahaps) raided a village on Luzon island, killing twenty-eight people, wounding four, and burning several houses.

POLAND. 17 Nov.—*Trade Agreement*. A trade treaty with Egypt was signed in Warsaw providing for a free exchange of goods between the two countries without limit as to values or quantities.

28 Nov.—Polish-East German agreement on Oder Neisse line (*see Germany*).

SAUDI ARABIA. 21 Nov.—*Syria*. It was learned that the Government had protested to the Syrian Government against a report published in Damascus which accused the Saudi Arabian Government of financing and conspiring with desperadoes threatening the life of King Abdullah. The Government considered the report to be tendentious and demanded a further investigation.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA. 26 Nov.—The first session of the Council ended in Nairobi. It was attended by delegates from South Africa, Britain, and Portugal, and from British, Belgian, and French territories. A detailed examination of several proposals put forward by the 1949 African Regional Scientific Conference was decided on.

SOUTH AFRICA. 20 Nov.—Adoption of resolution on Indian minority problem by U.N. Political Committee (*see U.N. General Assembly, Political Committee*).

22 Nov.—*Union Party Congress.* Mr J. G. Strauss was elected Party Leader at the Congress held in Bloemfontein. A resolution was passed pledging the party to fight for the maintenance of the South African Union within the British Commonwealth.

27 Nov.—In an affray with the police in a South African native reserve in the Orange Free State, armed Africans killed two European policemen and injured fifteen others.

SPAIN. 25 Nov.—*Gibraltar.* The Falangist newspaper *Arriba*, commenting on the inauguration of the new Legislative Council in Gibraltar, said that the only legal and moral solution regarding the future of Gibraltar would be its return to Spain.

SYRIA. 21 Nov.—Saudi-Arabian protest against report published in Damascus (see *Saudi-Arabia*).

TIBET. 17 Nov.—The fifteen-year-old Dalai Lama was invested with full powers.

20 Nov.—Indian adherence to the McMahon line (see *India*).

TUNISIA. 22 Nov.—It was learned that four Tunisians had been killed on a French estate when the police, after warning, had fired on a demonstration of strikers.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

20 Nov.—*Grain Conference.* The conference broke up after deciding to substitute bilateral for multilateral discussions.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

19 Nov.—It was learned that, in a speech on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Unesco charter, Dr Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General, spoke of a Unesco scheme for giving fundamental education to the illiterate two-thirds of the world by raising \$20 m. from private and governmental sources. The sum would be spent on setting up six centres in areas with the greatest need, on studying local conditions, and training people over the next twelve years.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

17 Nov.—*Mr Trygve Lie's Peace Plan.* Following the Assembly's endorsement of the Yugoslav proposals on the duties of States in the event of aggression and its acceptance, by a large majority, of the seven-Power proposals on 'peace through deeds', the Assembly discussed the Secretary-General's twenty-year Peace Plan. Mr Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) put forward a counter-draft containing the following terms for acceptance of the plan: the Peking Government's participation in the periodic meetings of the Security Council at ministerial level; 'unswerving observance' of the principle of unanimity; unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of atomic control; fulfilment of

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*continued*)

the military clauses of the Charter, but providing for equal contributions by the permanent members of the Security Council to the proposed international police force, though allowing for deviations if required by any one of these States; economic assistance to under-developed areas without political or military concessions from the recipient; the development of international trade without discrimination.

Libya. The General Assembly adopted by 50 votes to none, the Soviet States abstaining, the proposals of the *ad hoc* Political Committee on the creation of a unified and sovereign State of Libya. These provided for the meeting by January of a constituent assembly which would establish a provisional Government by the following April. Britain and France, the administering authorities, would hand over their powers by the end of 1951. A Soviet resolution calling for the withdrawal from Libya of all foreign troops and the dismantling of military bases was defeated, and an Egyptian amendment proposing that the Constituent Assembly should be an elected body, after drawing from Mr Pelt, U.N. Commissioner for Libya, a protest that this would upset the whole time-table in Libya, failed for want of a two-thirds majority on a vote of 24 to 20 with 15 abstentions.

18 Nov.—*Mr Trygve Lie's Peace Plan.* At a resumption of the discussion, Mr Vyshinsky attacked Mr Lie's plan as showing pro-American bias in favour of war not peace. Senator Sparkman (U.S.A.) said that the Soviet terms were unacceptable as they would render the United Nations incapable of action without Soviet permission. They sought to force into the Lie programme both U.N. recognition of Communist China and acceptance of the Soviet plan for atomic control without adequate safeguards. The provisions suggested by the U.S.S.R. for the Security Council's armed forces had been dismissed by experts as useless and inadequate, and as for the measures proposed for the economic development of backward countries, Senator Sparkman pointed out that the U.S.S.R. had not so far contributed a penny to this.

20 Nov.—*Mr Trygve Lie's Peace Plan.* Continuing the debate, Mr Younger (U.K.) rejected the Soviet conditions for acceptance of the plan as a typical Soviet manoeuvre. He contended that it suited Soviet policy to see the continued exclusion of the Peking Government from the United Nations, and the demand for their inclusion in the proposed Ministerial meetings of the Security Council was therefore framed in the form least likely to find acceptance. This condition was another indirect attempt to impose the Soviet position of the illegality of all Council meetings at which China was represented by the Nationalist Government. Mr Younger praised Mr Lie's initiative and refuted the Soviet accusation that his memorandum had been concocted in advance by the western Powers, pointing out that the British Government were not in agreement with some of its provisions. He supported the suggestion that the plan should be referred to the various organs concerned which should report progress at the next Session. A joint draft in this sense

was adopted with only the Soviet States opposing. The Soviet conditions were rejected by an overwhelming majority.

24 Nov.—*Tibet*. The steering committee decided to suspend consideration of Tibet's appeal against Chinese aggression, raised by El Salvador, after the Indian delegate had affirmed that an 'honourable and peaceful' settlement could still be reached on the spot. He told the committee that Peking had spoken in its latest Note to India of its desire for a peaceful settlement, and said that the advance of Chinese troops seemed to have been halted 300 miles from Lhasa.

Political Committee

16 Nov.—*South Africa: Indians in*. The *ad hoc* committee ruled, by 35 votes to 3 with 17 abstentions, that it was competent to deal with the dispute between South Africa and India.

20 Nov.—*South Africa: Indians in*. The *ad hoc* committee, by 26 votes to 6, with 24 abstentions including the U.S.A. and the U.K., supported compromise proposals put forward by Scandinavian and Latin-American countries. The Governments of India, Pakistan, and South Africa were urged to resume the round table conference, and provision was made for a mediation commission of three members should early agreement prove impossible. The draft invoked provisions of the Charter respecting human rights and called on South Africa not to enforce the Group Areas Act pending the conclusion of negotiations.

Eritrea. In a resumption of the debate on Eritrea, a thirteen-Power draft was presented with the U.S.A. as one of its sponsors. It advocated a federal solution giving Eritrea autonomy under the Ethiopian crown with full powers in domestic affairs. The jurisdiction of the federal Government was defined and provision made for a single nationality throughout the federation. A U.N. Commissioner would be appointed for the transitional period which should not extend beyond September 1951, and until then Britain would continue to conduct Eritrea's affairs.

21 Nov.—*China*. The Chinese Nationalist charge of Soviet interference in China and violation of treaties was taken up again after a year's interval. Dr Tsiang (China) adduced new evidence to support his previous contention that the Peking regime was a mere puppet of the Soviet Union, and he proposed that a commission of inquiry should examine the facts and report back to the next Assembly. He described the activities and growth of a wide-scale resistance movement in China which he stated was in close contact with the Nationalist Government in Formosa. He spoke also of the gravity of the famine which had affected 40 m. people the previous year and threatened to be more serious in 1950; he accused the Peking Government of sending grain to Russia in exchange for Soviet arms. The proposal for a full investigation was supported by Mr J. F. Dulles (U.S.A.). Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) refuted the Nationalist charges and asserted that Dr Tsiang had no legal right to speak for China. He rejected the proposal of a commission of inquiry and also a later suggestion from Syria that the question should be referred to the International Court.

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Political Committee (continued)*

22 Nov.—*China*. The British and Australian delegates opposed the establishment of the commission of inquiry.

23 Nov.—*China*. The Committee decided, by 35 votes to 17, with 7 abstentions (the U.S.A. supporting, and the U.K., Russia, and France opposing) to refer Nationalist China's charges of Soviet aggression in China back to the Interim Committee with a request to report to the next session.

The Committee then accepted El Salvador's draft reaffirming the principles of the 1949 resolution on the 'open door' policy in China.

24 Nov.—*Formosa*. The Committee decided by 30 votes to 8, with 22 abstentions, to invite the Peking delegation to take part in its hearing of Soviet charges against U.S. action in Formosa.

25 Nov.—*Eritrea*. The *ad hoc* Committee adopted by 38 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions, the thirteen-Power plan for a federal solution giving Eritrea autonomy under the Ethiopian crown. Under this scheme, the Federal Government would manage defence, foreign affairs, finance, and foreign trade. Federal affairs would be reviewed periodically by an Imperial Federal Council.

27 Nov.—*Russian Charges of U.S. Aggression in Formosa and Manchuria*. The debate, which was attended by a Peking delegation, was opened by Mr Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) who proposed that the Assembly should condemn the U.S. aggression and request the Security Council to take action to ensure its immediate cessation. He argued that under the Cairo and Potsdam agreements Formosa had become an integral part of China and that the patrolling of the Formosan Straits and the blockade of Formosa by U.S. warships, in accordance with Mr Truman's decision of 27 June, was therefore an act of force. Formosa had become a U.S. naval and air base, and the United States still sought to restore their mastery in China through the Kuomintang: they thus exposed themselves as the irreconcilable enemies of the Chinese people. Events in Korea had been concocted to justify subsequent aggression in China. Mr J. F. Dulles (U.S.A.) replying, accused Russia of seeking to provoke Chinese hatred against the United States to the point of war, to the sole benefit of Russia. The total U.S. military establishment on Formosa was of forty-four people, and the Soviet charge of blockade was totally incorrect. The instructions given to the Far Eastern Command had stated that its function was to defend the island against Communist attack and to ensure that Formosa should not be used as a base for operations against the mainland. As for the alleged violations of the Manchurian frontier, sixty-one out of eighty-three specific charges merely concerned reconnaissance flights and presumably errors of navigation: the alleged bombings were of bridges which had borne invading Chinese forces from Manchuria.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

20 Nov.—*Colombian-Peruvian Asylum Case*. The Court ruled that the grant of asylum by the Colombian Ambassador to Peru to Senor Haya de la Torre, head of the Peruvian 'American People's Revolution-

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ary Alliance', was not in conformity with the 1928 Havana Convention on asylum.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

25 Nov.—A session of the administrative council ended in Brussels.

SECURITY COUNCIL

16 Nov.—*Chinese in Korea.* Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) read to the Council a statement from the Peking Foreign Affairs Ministry on Gen. MacArthur's report which it dismissed as a complete perversion. The statement asserted that U.S. forces had invaded Chinese territory and threatened Chinese security and gave a detailed list of U.S. Air Force frontier violations. Chinese intervention in Korea was stated to be of a purely voluntary nature, and it was asserted that a peaceful settlement could only be achieved by the withdrawal of all foreign troops. Mr. Malik strongly supported Peking's attitude and described the Council's proceedings on Korea as illegal and objectionable. The U.S. delegate read out President Truman's declaration (see *United States*) which reaffirmed that U.S. policy was based on the Security Council resolution.

17 Nov.—*Palestine.* A resolution calling on Egypt, Israel, and Jordan to refer their complaints to the mixed armistice commission was adopted by 9 votes to nil, with Egypt and the U.S.S.R. abstaining.

27 Nov.—*Formosa and Korea.* A proposal by the President, Dr Bebler (Yugoslavia), that the questions of Formosa and Korea should be discussed together as an inter-related problem was adopted after strong opposition had been expressed by Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.). A Peking Government delegation attended the meeting.

28 Nov.—*Formosa and Korea.* Mr Austen (U.S.A.) opened the debate by placing before the Council a communiqué addressed to the United Nations by Gen. MacArthur. This stated that Chinese Communist armed forces numbering over 200,000 men now faced the U.N. forces in Korea, thus posing issues beyond the competence of the U.N. Military Command which must be resolved by the United Nations and within the chancelleries of the world. Mr Austin then denounced the Chinese Communists as aggressors on the instructions of his Government, and put a number of questions to the Peking delegate regarding the nature and aims of Chinese intervention in Korea and the reasons for Chinese disregard of U.N. assurances concerning Korea. Referring to Formosa, Mr Austin repeated Mr Dulles' arguments in the previous day's debate in the Political Committee, and said that Peking's account of the facts concerning Formosa differed vastly from the facts known to most of the world. Replying, Gen. Wu (Peking) repeated former charges of U.S. aggression in Formosa and Korea, and said that the U.S. Government was systematically building up a military encirclement of China in preparation for further attacks and with the intention of stirring up another world war. He then formally proposed that the Security Council should condemn the United States Government for its armed aggression in Korea and its armed intervention in Formosa,

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL (*continued*)

and should call for the complete withdrawal of U.S. and other forces from both Korea and Formosa.

29 Nov.—*Korea.* A telegram from the North Korean Government accusing the U.S. forces of atrocities and 'bestial' reprisals was read to the Council. Speeches were made by the French and U.S. delegates pressing for a vote on the six-Power draft calling for the withdrawal of Chinese Communist troops from Korea. Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) repeated previous proposals for the immediate withdrawal of U.N. forces.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

22 Nov.—A Russian motion proposing that the Peking Government should replace the Chinese Nationalist Government on the Council was defeated by 9 votes to 2, with Argentina abstaining. Great Britain supported the motion.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

29 Nov.—A conference on malaria in Africa opened in Kampala, Uganda.

UNITED STATES. 16 Nov.—*Korea.* At a press conference in Washington, President Truman reaffirmed that the U.S.A. had no aggressive intentions towards China and would take every honourable step to prevent the spread of hostilities in the Far East. U.S. policy was based on the Security Council's resolution of 10 November which rendered groundless the Chinese pretext for their intervention in Korea that U.N. forces intended to carry hostilities into Chinese territory.

17 Nov.—*Korea.* Colonel Limb, South Korean Foreign Minister and delegate to the United Nations, said at a press conference in Washington that his Government did not agree with the idea of creating a 'buffer strip' along the Korean-Manchurian border. He saw no reason why the Korean people who were fighting for their country should lose one inch of territory.

Addressing the National Association of Radio News Directors at Chicago, Gen. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, said that in spite of Communist threats in other parts of the world, the U.S.A. would not be diverted from Europe which was the decisive theatre.

Germany. Speaking at a convention of the Associated Press Managing Editors' Association at Atlanta, Georgia, Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, re-emphasized the necessity of a German contribution to western defence with adequate safeguards.

E.R.P. President Truman sent to Congress the E.C.A.'s ninth quarterly report for the period ending 30 June 1950. The report pointed out that the required expansion in the military production of western European countries could not be achieved without further strengthening of their economies. The procurement of goods and services amounting to \$775 m. was authorized during the period under review, bringing the total of authorizations to \$9,500 m. Industrial output

in western Europe during the second quarter of 1950 had reached a peak—124 per cent of the pre-war level. The report discussed the findings of British productivity teams after visits to the U.S.A., and pointing out that these had emphasized the wide gap between British and U.S. production, listed the main factors stated to account for the American superiority.

Phillipines. The E.C.A. issued the text of an agreement signed at Baguio on 14 November by President Quirino for the Phillipines and by Mr Foster, E.C.A. administrator, acting for President Truman. The agreement outlined the joint action to be taken by the two countries to implement the recommendations of the Bell report.

22 Nov.—Julio Pinto Gandia and Juan Bernardo Lebron, President and former President of the New York Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, were arrested in New York and charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Truman.

24 Nov.—Japan. Following their publication by the Soviet Tass Agency, the State Department published the text of a U.S. memorandum on a proposed Japanese peace treaty which had been addressed to the Governments of the Far East Commission and handed by Mr J. F. Dulles to Mr Malik at Lake Success on 26 October, and of a Soviet reply in the form of a questionnaire which had been handed to Mr Dulles by Mr Malik on 20 Nov. The main points in the U.S. document and the relevant Soviet queries were as follows: (1) That Japan would recognize the independence of Korea; agree to U.N. trusteeship, with the U.S.A. as administering authority, of the Ryukyu and Bonin islands; renounce special rights and interests in China; and accept the decision of Britain, Russia, China, and the U.S.A. on the status of Formosa, the Pescadores islands, South Sakhalin, and the Kurile islands, with the proviso that, if no decision was reached within one year of the treaty's coming into effect, the U.N. General Assembly should decide their status. The Soviet questionnaire, recalling that the Cairo and Potsdam declarations pledged the return of Formosa and the Pescadores to China and that it was agreed at Yalta that South Sakhalin and the Kurile islands should go to Russia, asked why these fresh decisions should be made. It further stated that U.S. trusteeship of the Ryukyu and Bonin islands had not been agreed on at either Potsdam or Cairo, whereas the signatories had stated that they had no designs for territorial expansion. (2) Pending alternative security arrangements, such as the United Nations' assumption of effective responsibility, co-operative responsibility between Japanese organs and the U.S. and perhaps other forces should continue to maintain international security in the Japanese area. The Soviet Note asked in this connection whether a definite period of time should be provided for the withdrawal of occupation forces from Japan, and whether, contrary to the decision of the Far Eastern Commission in 1947, it was intended to create Japanese forces. (3) Pending the conclusion of new commercial treaties Japan would extend the most favoured nation treatment. The Soviet Government asked whether the repeal of all restrictions on the development of Japanese peaceful economy and the granting to Japan of access to raw

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

materials and equality in world trade were envisaged. The Soviet Government asked also if the possibility was admitted of a separate peace treaty with Japan being concluded by only a few of those States which had fought against her, and whether anything was being done to ascertain the views of the Peking Government regarding the treaty.

Indo-China. It was announced that \$300 m. to \$400 m. had been earmarked for a two-year programme of aid to Indo-China.

Yugoslavia. President Truman announced his authorization of a diversion of \$16 m. from Mutual Defence Assistance Act funds to provide food for the Yugoslav armed forces. It was also announced that, in addition, food to the value of \$6 m. would be supplied under a credit from the Export-Import Bank.

U.S.-Yugoslav agreement (*see Yugoslavia*).

29 Nov.—Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, in a broadcast speech on the Chinese Communist aggression in Korea, said the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement had exposed their fundamental design, and he urged all Americans to support as a national policy a six-point 'strategy of freedom'. The six points were: support of the United Nations; development of regional organizations similar to the North Atlantic Pact; the rapid build-up of strength by the U.S.A. and her allies; economic co-operation; readiness to negotiate, and 'firm adherence to the fundamental principles of our society'.

U.S.S.R. 23 Nov.—*Austria.* Notes (supplementing those of 10 November) were received from the British, French, and U.S. Governments, reiterating their protests against Russian interference in Austrian police matters in contravention of the Control Agreement.

24 Nov.—Exchange of documents with the U.S.A. on a Japanese peace treaty (*see United States*).

VENEZUELA. 27 Nov.—Dr G. Suarez Flammerich was installed as President of the new civilian-military *junta* in succession to Lt-Col. Chalbaud who was assassinated on 13 November.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS. 16 Nov.—The Congress, transferred from Sheffield, opened in Warsaw.

22 Nov.—The Congress in Warsaw ended after issuing an appeal for an immediate meeting of the five Great Powers, including Communist China. Recommendations passed concerning Korea demanded: the appointment of an international commission to examine 'crimes against humanity' and the question of Gen. MacArthur's responsibility; the immediate ending of hostilities and the withdrawal of foreign armies; that the war should be dealt with by the Security Council including representatives of Communist China; participation of the peoples of Korea in the final settlement. The ending of foreign intervention in Formosa and Viet Nam were also demanded. The Congress decided to set up a World Council for Peace composed of peoples of all nations. It also resolved to press for the reduction of all armed forces, un-

ditional prohibition of atomic weapons and bacteriological and chemical warfare, the ending of racial discrimination, the prohibition of war propaganda, and peace with a united, demilitarized Germany.

YUGOSLAVIA. 17 Nov.—Shipments of flour from Italy and Germany (*see Italy*).

18 Nov.—*U.S. Aid.* The first shipment of food from the U.S.A. arrived in Rijeka (Fiume).

24 Nov.—*U.S. Aid.* An agreement with the U.S. Government was announced which provided for the granting to Yugoslavia of U.S. goods and funds to be used only in accordance with the U.N. Charter, and for the strengthening of Yugoslav defences. Raw materials and semi-finished products would be sent from Yugoslavia in exchange. U.S. aid allocations (*see United States*).

Repatriations to Greece (*see Greece*).

25 Nov.—It was announced that criminal proceedings against Mr Sreten Zujovic, former Finance Minister, who was arrested in May 1948 for defection to the Cominform, had been stopped as he had admitted his error. A letter of recantation from Mr Zujovic was published on 24 November in *Borba*, the Communist Party organ.

Repatriation of children (*see Greece*).

27 Nov.—Railway communications were resumed with Greece.

28 Nov.—Resumption of Greek-Yugoslav diplomatic relations (*see Greece*).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1950

Dec. 9-11 Mr Bevin to visit Germany.
" 11 World Health Organization Committee on Malaria, Uganda.
" second week Atlantic Council (Foreign Ministers), London.
" 21 Council of Europe committee of experts on Revision of Statute, Paris.

1951

Early 1951 Conference on closer association of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, London.

Jan. — Trusteeship Council, eighth session.
" — Inter-American Regional Conference of the I.C.F.T.U., Mexico.
" — General Election, Gold Coast.
" — Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, London.
Feb. — Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, seventh session, Lahore.
" — Economic and Social Council, Santiago, Chile.
" 26 Administrative Council of the I.L.O., Geneva.

Mar. — Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg.

Apr. 9 I.L.O. Regional Conference for the Near and Middle East, Tehran.

May 7 World Health Assembly, fourth session, Geneva.
" 21 Economic Commission for Europe, sixth session, Geneva.
" 21 Economic Commission for Latin America, fourth session, Mexico.
" — Asian Regional Conference of the I.C.F.T.U., Karachi.